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The Daily Gazetteer.

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N°. 333.

MODERATION, Lenity, and Tenderneſs in the Execution of the Laws, are the diſtinguiſhing Characteriſticks of a good Government; and indeed one might ſay of a wiſe one too: For the Affections of the People, which are always the beſt and ſtrongeſt Support to the Prince, are er ſo effectually ſecured, as by a mild and gentle miniſtration of Juſtice. Humanity, Benevolence, and Love for Mankind, temper and ſoften the natural ſhneſs and Rigour of Power, and create in us a odwill, Eſteem, and Veneration for thoſe that are fted with it, who would otherwiſe be the Objects of Terror and Averſion.

UT the Reins of Government may be ſlackened, as as ſtreightened too much. Both Extremes are danous, and therefore both are equally to be avoided; former brings the publick Juſtice of a Nation into tempt, the latter makes it odious; under the one People are Slaves, under the other they are factious, tious, and unruly.

INCE the Acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty to the rone, the greateſt Enemies to his illuſtrious Houſe ſt admit, that the Hiſtories of this Kingdom can proe no Inſtance of ſo mild and gentle a Government. has truly been, what other Princes are ſtiled in mpliment only, *the Father of his People*. He has de the Laws the Rule of his Government, and has ays been more tender of the Liberties and Privileges he Subject, than of the Rights of the Crown, and own Prerogative. He has, in every Inſtance, ſtly purſued the real Good and true Intereſt of theſe tions, which the univerſal Voice of the People (the and nobleſt Title to a Crown) called his auguſt ily to reign over. Born a Hero, and bred to ns, he has preferred the Happineſs of his People to natural Inclination to military Glory (the predomiPaſſion of other great Princes) and has, for their e, choſe rather to eſtabliſh the Peace of *Europe* on a and laſting Foundation, than to raiſe to himſelf a at Name and Reputation in War; a Sacrifice which or none even of thoſe Princes, whoſe Memoare held in the higheſt Reverence and Eſteem, could be prevailed on to make; but which, at the ſame e, will tranſmit his Name down to Poſterity in a er Light, and with a nobler Renown and Luſtre, n the greateſt Conqueror can boaſt of.

UT has the Goodneſs, the Indulgence, and paterAffection of the Prince always met with ſuitable turns of Gratitude and Acknowledgement from the ple? Sorry and aſhamed, for the Sake of my untry, am I to ſay, they have not. I am very ſenle, that the beſt and wiſeſt Part of the Nation have ſt Senſe of the Happineſs they enjoy under his Ma-'s mild and auſpicious Government, that they are y well convinced of the Rectitude of his Intentions, the Wiſdom and Integrity of his Conduct; that y reverence and admire in him all thoſe great and uable Qualities, which few Princes have poſſeſſed in eminent a Degree before him; but which have renred thoſe that have poſſeſſed them, the Darlings of ir People; that they have the greateſt Duty and fection to his Perſon, and would ſupport his Governnt with the warmeſt and ſincereſt Zeal on any Occaon, or in any Emergency, if the Neceſſity of the mes (which, I own, is not at all likely to happen) ould ever call them out to Action.

BUT tho' the worthieſt and moſt ſenſible Part of the ngdom are in theſe Sentiments, there are ſtill left me Remains of an abandoned and deſperate Faction, ho would deſtroy and throw into Confuſion that Gornment, under whoſe Protection they live, and the nefits of which they enjoy equal with the beſt of the bjects; who would ſacrifice to their Paſſion, their alice, their ill Humour, or particular Intereſts, a free ople, happy under a good Prince; and from the orſt Motives, and with the moſt baſe and ſordid iews, would change Liberty for Slavery, and a limited onarchy for Tyranny.

THRO' the extraordinary and unparallel'd Lenity and dulgence of the preſent Government, Cuſtom has alſo given a Sanction to the reviling of *Miniſters*, without any Regard to the Character they ſuſtain, or even to common Decency. They have been treated in as opprobrious Terms, and with as ill Language, as the loweſt of the People uſe to one another; they have been libelled from Week to Week for Years together; they have been abuſed for Actions which they never did, and for Words which they never ſpoke, and which the very Perſons who propagated thoſe Slanders were themſelves the Inventers of. The greateſt Induſtry, and the moſt ſhameful Artifices have been made uſe of, not only to render them odious and contemptable, but infamous to their Fellow Subjects. They have ſeen and known all this, and yet they have ſuffered it with all imaginable Patience and Reſignation; while the Calumny reached only themſelves, they never attempted to prevent it; but rather choſe to paſs it by in Silence, and bear it with a good Grace, than to call in their Power in Support of their Character.

BUT it is now no longer their own Concern; the ſacred Perſon of his Majeſty, his Title to the Crown, the Legiſlature of *Great Britain*, and the Juſtice of the Nation, have been inſulted and reviled, in ſo open, impudent, and audacious a Manner, as no paſt Times can parallel, and which no future Times will give Credit to. Even in the greateſt Diſorders of the State, when the People have been moſt wild and outrageous, and when their Power has been equal to their Fury, whatever Inſults or Violence they may have offered to the Perſons of the Miniſters, yet the ſupreme Authority of the Kingdom has always had a due Regard and Reverence paid to it, except in one or two Inſtances only, and thoſe were in Times when the whole Frame of the Conſtitution was broke to Pieces, and every Thing was in a State of Anarchy and Confuſion; which ſuch a daring Attempt as was lately made, manifeſtly tends to reduce us to again.

THE Laws are the Pillars of Government; they are the Baſis and Foundation of all civil Society; they require all imaginable Obedience and Obſervance to be ſhewn to them; and whoever endeavours to repreſent them as partial, ſevere, or unjuſt, or to leſſen their Authority and Veneration among the People, or to treat them highly, wantonly, and with Contempt, are declared and avowed Enemies to that Society which they are Members of, and deſerve its utmoſt Reſentment.

THE Laws of this Realm are in a particular Manner to be eſteem'd Sacred; becauſe they are made by the common Conſent and Concurrence of the King and People; they are not like the Decrees and Edicts of abſolute Monarchs, fram'd only in the Cloſet of a Miniſter, and promulgated by the ſovereign Authority of the Prince, which cannot be remonſtrated againſt before they are made, and muſt be implicitly obeyed after.

BUT it is the peculiar Happineſs of our *Conſtitution*, it is one of the fundamental Privileges of the People of *Great Britain*, that every Propoſal that is offered for a new Law, is done in open Parliament, where every Sentence, I might ſay every Word, is maturely weighed and conſider'd by the ableſt Men in the Nation, and that not by the Miniſters and Officers of the Crown, but by the Repreſentatives of the People, who are choſe by themſelves, and who it is, and ought to be preſumed, have the Intereſt of their Country only at Heart, that every ſuch Propoſal, before it receives the Sanction of a Law, goes through various Examinations and Debates, that not only ſuch Objections as may be made to it, by the Members of the Legiſlature themſelves, but ſuch as are propoſed by any private Perſon, are carefully attended to, and if there ſhould be found to be any Weight in them, all imaginable Regard is paid to them, and ſuitable Alterations and Amendments are made accordingly; that if any new Law is likely to affect, or in any meaſure prejudice any Community, Body of Men, or indeed any particular Perſon, either in their Trade, Properties, Rights or Privileges, they are permitted to offer their Reaſons againſt it, to ſhew the Inconveniencies or Hardſhips that will ariſe to them from it, and they will certainly be redreſſed, ſo far as is conſiſtent with the publick Good, if the Merits of their Caſe require it; that the ſame Care, Attention and Regard to the Good of the People, in the making of Laws, are ſtrictly and impartially obſerved by both Branches of the Legiſlature, that nothing is done by either but upon the ſolmneſt Debates, the matureſt Deliberation, and the ſtrongeſt Reaſons; and therefore when any Law is made, tha is ſo thoroughly examined into, and ſo nicely canvaſſed, and ſo maturely conſider'd, before it is offered up to the Throne for the Royal Aſſent, it is manifeſtly the Duty of every Subject to acquieſce in it, and tho' perhaps there may be ſome Things in it, which do not exactly fall in with every one's way of Thinking, is it not the higheſt Preſumption and Inſolence for any Man whatever, to ſet up his Judgment in competition with the Wiſdom of the Legiſlature, who have had all the particular Circumſtances of the Caſe fully before them, who have had the beſt Means to inform themſelves, and the beſt Reaſons to determine their Opinion?

UNDER our *ancient Conſtitution* (which has of late been ſo much extolled and applauded by ſome Perſons) had ſuch a daring Inſult been offered, as was the other Day to his Majeſty and both Houſes of Parliament, in the Face of the two Supreme Courts of Judicature in this Kingdom, while they were doing the Buſineſs of the Publick, and diſtributing Juſtice to the People; had any Perſon in thoſe Times been ſo extravagantly audacious, as to have blown up the Laws of the Realm, in the View of thoſe that were intruſted with the Adminiſtration of them, and while they were actually ſitting in the Seat of Juſtice; had the moſt infamous Libels been diſperſed about at the ſame time, highly reflecting on the Sacred Perſon of the Prince, and his Title to the Crown, and on the Honour, Juſtice and Wiſdom of the Legiſlature; had the moſt indecent and ſcandalous Appellations been given to the Laws themſelves, and the falſeſt and moſt malicious Miſrepreſentations made of them, as oppreſſive, unjuſt, and injurious to the Subject; had ſuch a flagrant and enormous Offence been committed, in ſuch a new and unexampled Manner, in thoſe *bleſſed Days of Liberty*, as ſome modern Writers have repreſented them to be, what ſevere Puniſhments would not have been inflicted on the Authors and Contrivers of ſo execrable and atrocious a Crime? What a Sentence would not a Court of *Star-chamber*, or *Commiſſioners*, eſpecially appointed by the King, have paſſed upon ſuch Offenders? What leſs could they have expected than perpetual Impriſonment, the moſt ſevere and frequently repeated Whippings, the being branded with hot Irons, the Loſs of their Ears and Noſes? All which have been often inflicted in former Reigns for much leſs Offences.

THE Laws of this Kingdom have always had ſo high a Regard and Veneration for the Perſon of the King, that any Diſreſpect or Indecency offered even in the Palace where he reſides, or in thoſe Places where he is not Perſonally preſent, but only repreſented by his Judges, who adminiſter Juſtice in his Name and under his Authority, is puniſhable with the moſt extreme Rigour: And there is in the Law Books an Inſtance of a Perſon, who having killed another in the *Tower*, by a Blow upon his Head had his Right Hand cut off, before he was executed, becauſe the *Tower* is one of the Royal Palaces.

THE ſtriking a Juryman, or even a private Perſon, in the Preſence of any of the King's Courts, whether with a Weapon or without, is, as the Laws ſtand at preſent, the Loſs of the Offender's Right Hand, the Forfeiture of all his Goods and Chattels, and the Profits of his Lands during his Life, and perpetual Impriſonment; and the Reaſon the Lord Chief Juſtice *Coke* gives for it, is, becauſe it tends *ad Impedimentum Legis Terræ*: Now if the bare ſtriking a private Perſon, in the Preſence of the King's Courts, which might be done perhaps in the Heat of a ſudden Paſſion, and without any Intention either to impede Juſtice or inſult the Courts, ſhall ſubject the Offender to ſo terrible a Puniſhment, becauſe it tends *ad Impedimentum Legis Terræ*; certainly a malicious, deliberate, concerted Deſign to inſult the Juſtice of the Nation, in ſo daring and impudent a Manner, as was never heard of before, muſt in a much greater Degree, and with much more aggravating Circumſtances, tend *ad Impedimentum Legis Terræ*; the Crime undoubtedly is infinitely more flagrant and enormous, whatever the Puniſhment may be, if the Authors ſhould be diſcovered.

Berlin, July 6. O. S.

GENERAL Ginkel, the Dutch Miniſter at this Court, has obtained Leave of the States General to return to Holland. Letters of the 2d of

O. S. which have been received here from Constantinople, give an Account, that the Ottoman Porte had had Advice, both by Sea and Land, of the Surrender of Asoph; but the last Dispatches from Petersburg, from whence that Piece of News might have come a great deal sooner, mention nothing of it; and only advise, that all the Conditions of Peace between the Turks and Kouli-Kan were settled, one only excepted, which related to the Muscovites, Koull-Kan insisting that they be included in the Treaty, which the Turks peremptorily refuse, pretending the Difference in Religion makes it improper.

Hague, July 13. *O. S.* There is yet no Day fixed for the Return of the States of Holland. M. Booy, who was lately appointed one of their Secretaries of State, took upon himself this Day the Exercise of that Office. Yesterday the Deputies of the States, in a Conference with Count Golowkin, communicated to that Minister the Letter they had received from the Grand Vizier, and their Answer to it. They likewise delivered to Mr. Trevor, Secretary to the British Embassy here, the Resolution they had taken upon that Subject. Letters received here a few Days since from Constantinople, say, that the Turks have demanded the Mediation of the Maritime Powers, to negociate a Peace with the Muscovites.

LONDON.

The Earl of Strafford being recovered from his late Indisposition, is set out for his Seat in Northamptonshire.

Yesterday her Grace the Dutchess of Portland set out for the Duke of Kent's Seat at Wrest in Bedfordshire.

The Right Hon. the Countess of Coventry is very ill at her House in Grosvenor's Square.

As is the Right Hon. the Countess of Litchfield at Tunbridge Wells.

Last Monday Morning died at his House at East Sheen in the County of Surry, William Blackstone, Esq; possessed of an Estate of 1200 l. per Annum.

Yesterday the Right Honourable Sir Robert Walpole, who arrived the Night before at his House at Chelsea, from his Seat at Houghton Hall in the County of Norfolk, waited on her Majesty at Kensington, and met with a most gracious Reception.

The same Day the Right Hon. the Earl of Cholmondeley, and several other Persons of Quality, set out for Dover, in order to embark for France.

We hear that Captain Ingram will be chosen Member of Parliament for Horsham in Suffex, without Opposition, in the room of his Brother the Hon. Henry Ingram, now Lord Viscount Irwin.

The Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Vane, is very ill at the Court of France.

This Day their Royal Highnesses the Duke and the Princesses Amelia and Caroline, will take the Diversion of Stag-hunting in Richmond New Park.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Hon. John Lumley, Esq; Avener and Clerk Martial, and one of the Equerries to his Majesty, to be Gentleman of his Horse, in the room of Brigadier Berkeley, deceased.

Last Friday the Rev. Mr. Ballard, M. A. was inducted into the Living of Old Windsor, to which he was lately presented by the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Grantham, who has been greatly indisposed, is now in a fair Way of Recovery at the Spa at Scarborough.

On Monday Morning, about 5 o'Clock, a Duel was fought in the Fields behind Hyde Park Hospital, by two young Gentlemen of Distinction, wherein both of them were slightly wounded; after which they both went into a Hackney Coach which waited in the Road, and drove towards Chelsea.

A curious new Summer-House is now finished in the Royal Gardens at Kensington, which commands a Prospect of the said Gardens, Hyde Park, the Serpentine River, &c.

We are assured the Rev. Mr. Acres, Rector of Newbury in Berks, that was mentioned in several News Papers a few Days ago to have been dead, is in a good State of Health.

BANKRUPT.

James Thompson, of Little Walsingham, in the County of Norfolk, Mercer and Grocer.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 149 3-4ths. India 177 1-half, Books open. South Sea 100. Old Annuity 114 1-4th to 3-8ths. New ditto, 113 5-8ths to 3 4ths. Three per Cent. 105 3-8ths. Emperor's Loan 116. Royal-Assurance 108 3-4ths, without the Dividend. London-Assurance 14 5-8ths to 3-4ths. York Buildings 2. African 15. India Bonds 61. 18 s. to 71. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 5 l. 14 s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 5 l. 16 s. Premium. New Bank Circulation 7 l. 10 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 3 3-4ths to 6 Premium. English Copper 21. 3 s. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 5-8ths per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 115 1 half.

Excise-Office, London, July 16, 1736.

By Order of the Hon. the Commissioners of Excise,

ON Thursday the 22d of this Instant July, will be exposed to Sale in their Court Room in the Old Jury, at 3 of the Clock in the Afternoon, several Parcels of condemn'd Bohea and Green Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Cordial Waters, Soap, and Starch; which may be viewed on Tuesday and Wednesday the 20th and 21st Instant, at the Excise Office, and at the Warehouses near the Custom-House, from 9 to 12 in the Morning, and from 2 to 5 in the Afternoon, and on the Day of Sale from 9 to 12 in the Forenoon.

Printed Allotments of the Particulars will be delivered at the said Office on Tuesday the 20th Instant.

This Day is Published,

PART II. (Price 6 d.)

THE QUERIST. Containing several Queries proposed to the Consideration of the Publick. Now first Re-printed from the Irish Edition, lately published in *Dublin*. Printed for *J. Roberts* in *Warwick Lane*.

Where may be had,

The QUERIST. Part I. [Price 6 d.]

N. B. In the Preface to the English Edition of this Part, an Account is given of this Performance to the following Effect, viz.

"This little Piece contains a Multitude of useful Hints, "deliver'd in the conciseest and most intelligible Manner by "way of *Query*, which may be improved to the *Prosperity* "and *Happiness* of the *one Kingdom*, without hurting, in any "manner, the *Interests* of the *other*; and that by such Means "and Methods, as are intirely in its *own Power*, and want "nothing but *Industry* and *Application*, to effectuate;"—*And a little further*, "pointing out Methods to be pursued "by the *Irish*, that, instead of creating *Jealousies* in the "*English*, will mutually endear *each* to the *other*, and knit "*both together* by the firmest Ties of *Interest*, which alone "can create and cultivate that *good Understanding* so necessa"ry to the *Welfare* of *both*."

ALSO

(Price 2 s. stitch'd in Blue Paper)

Being a Seasonable Antidote against Infidelity,

The HARMONY of REASON and CHRISTIANITY.

In Two Essays; viz.

I. On NATURAL REASON, and on those Great Truths discoverable by it, which are most perfective of the Human Mind, viz.

1. *Of* Man, *his present State, and how he may become truly happy.*
2. *Of* GOD, *and the Worship Man ought to pay Him.*
3. *Of our* Neighbour, *and the Duty we owe him.*
4. *Of the* Present World, *and the State of the Soul after Death; and how we ought to use the Blessings of this Life.*

II. On REVEALED RELIGION, and the Great Truths discover'd to us by Christianity, viz.

1. *Of the Creation and Fall, and the State of Mankind, before the Coming of Jesus Christ.*
2. *Of the great Essentials of the Christian Religion.*
3. *Of the Two Sacraments of* Baptism *and the* Lord's Supper, *of the* Resurrection, *and the Rewards of the Righteous and the Wicked in the next World.*

Juxta se posita magis elucescunt.

Where also may be had,

I. An Apology for the Clergy of the Church of England, touching their Claims of *Spiritual Powers*, as derived from Christ. The Second Edition. Price 6 d.

II. The *Church of England* vindicated from *Calumny*, and the true Views of *Dissenters* in their Demands of the *Repeal* of the *Corporation* and *Test Acts*, laid open. Being Remarks upon the Sermons of some *Dissenting Teachers*, lately preached as Lectures against Popery, at *Salters-Hall*. With a Postscript in Answer to the Objections of Dr. *Wright*. Pr. 6 d

III. A *Select* Manual of *Devotions* for SICK PERSONS, Intended for the Use of Families. But especially of *Parish Ministers*. To which is added, An Office for *Malefactors* under Sentence of Death. Price 1 s.

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This Day is Published,

(*With the Addition of a* Third Volume)

The Sixth Edition corrected of,

THE Independent Whig: Or, a Defence of Primitive Christianity, and of our Ecclesiastical Establishment, against the Exorbitant Claims and Encroachments of Fanatical and Disaffected Clergymen.

Printed for J. Peele, and sold by J. Osborn at the Golden Ball in Pater-noster-Row.

N. B. The Third Volume may be had separately, to compleat the Sets of those who are possessed of the Two former Volumes.

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THE SCHEME and CONDUCT of PROVIDENCE, from the Creation to the Coming of Messiah: Or, An Enquiry into the Reasons of the Divine Dispensations in that Period.

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The Fame and Reputation of its Author, with the Many Editions of its Editions, may recommend the Purchasing this Book to them that otherwise know it not; but the good Spirit it is written withal, has made it dear and valuable to those that do; and the good Grace of God, I hope, will make it serviceable to all that meet with it.

W. Fleetwood.

V. The WORKS of William Sherlock, D. D. Dean of St. Paul's, and Master of the Temple, viz.

1. A practical Discourse concerning Death.
2. A practical Discourse concerning the future Judgment.
3. A Discourse concerning the Divine Providence.
4. A Discourse of the Immortality of the Soul, and a Future State.
5. Sermons upon several Occasions. 2 Vols.
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VI. Dr. Nichols's Conference with a Theist, containing an Answer to all the most usual Objections of the Infidels against the Christian Religion. The Third Edition, with the Addition of Two Conferences, the one with a Materialist; the other with an Atheist.

VII. Dr. Rymer's General Representation of Revealed Religion. In which the chief Prejudices that have been entertained against it, are examined.

VIII. SECRETA MONITA SOCIETATIS JESU: The Secret Instructions of the Jesuits. In Latin and English.

Au defaut de la Force, il faut employer la Ruse,

Motto to Laval's Scheme.

Advertisement concerning this Book.

This Masterpiece of religious Policy was published, many Years since, in Latin, French, and Dutch: Mr. John Schipper a Bookseller at Amsterdam, bought one of them at Amsterdam among other Books, and afterwards reprinted it. The Jesuits being informed that he had purchased this Book, demanded it back from him; but he had then sent it to Holland. One of the Society, who lived at Amsterdam, hearing it said, some time after, to a Catholick Bookseller, by Name Van Eyle, that Schipper was printing a Book which concerned the Jesuits, replied, that if it was only *The Rules of the Society*, he had not be under any Concern; but desired he would inform himself what it was. Being told by the Bookseller, that it was *The Secret Instructions of the Society*, the good Father, shrugging up his Shoulders, and knitting his Brow, said, that he saw no other Remedy but denying that this Piece came from the Society. The Reverend Fathers however thought it most advisable to purchase the whole Edition, which they after did, some few Copies excepted; from one of these it was afterwards reprinted, with this Account prefixed; which there said to be taken from two Roman Catholicks, Men of Credit.

IX. A Report from the Committee appointed to inspect the Papers seized in the Houses or Lodgings of Callaghy, alias Rabah, a reputed Titular Popish Bishop, of Joseph Nayle, a reputed Popish Solliciter, both of the City of Corke. Together with an Appendix, containing all the Original Papers referred to in this Report. Published by Order of the House of Commons of Ireland. Pr. 6 d.

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WHICH speedily and infallibly cures all HYSTERICK DISEASES, whether Hypochondriack Melancholy in Men, or Vapours in Women, however circumstanc'd, or to what Degree soever advanc'd, or ever so long standing, so as never to return again; by a pleasant compound Medicament, chymically prepar'd of the choicest Anti-Hystericks in the whole Art of Chymistry.

This Medicine having cured Thousands of Men and Women of Melancholy and Vapours, may be depended on for a perfect Cure; it strikes immediately at the first Cause of this Disemper, and entirely destroys it Root and Branch, rectifies the vitiated Ferment in the Stomach, which is generally the Source and chief Cause, and thereby cures Indigestion, purifies the Blood and Spirits, strengthens the Brain and Nerves, cheers the whole Frame, stops Vomiting, clears the Head from confus'd Thoughts, removes Fears, Sadness, disturb'd Sleep, Twitchings of the Arms or Legs, cures Palpitation, or Trembling of the Heart; and indeed all other the many and various Symptoms that attend this grievous Distemper; for, taking away the Cause, and the Effect will cease.

It is sold for 4 s 6 d. the Bottle, at Mr. Sandwell's Toy-shop at the Sign of the Griffin, the Corner of Buckler's Bury in the Poultry and no where else. Where it has been sold for 20 Years, with the greatest Success and Benefit to the Public notwithstanding the many Counterfeits since its first Publication.

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